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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/780,516	02/17/2004	David Jonathan Lachelt	200206750-1	1363

22879 7590 09/04/2008

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EXAMINER

KEEHN, RICHARD G

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2152

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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09/04/2008

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/780,516	Applicant(s) LACHELT ET AL.	
	Examiner Richard G. Keehn	Art Unit 2152	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 June 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12/18/2007 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-27 have been examined and are pending.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments, see Appeal Brief, filed 6/23/2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1-27 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejections have been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground of rejection is made in view of the combination of US 2004/0139193 A1 (Refai et al.), US 2004/0022379 A1 (Klos et al.), and Rockwell Automation's Non-Patent Literature publication 1785-6.1 (Rockwell).

Specification

2. The specification is objected to as failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed subject matter. See 37 CFR 1.75(d)(1) and MPEP § 608.01(o). Correction of the following is required: The word "journaling" in "journaling proxy" lacks definition in the specification.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a). The drawings must show every feature of the invention specified in the claims. Therefore, "the parsing of high-level activation request into a plurality of atomic *requests*" must be shown or the

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feature(s) canceled from the claim(s). Figure 4 currently shows "request broken down to atomic *tasks*." Tasks are not requests. No new matter should be entered.

Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 4.** The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

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5. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

6. Claim 9 recites the limitation "said activation engine" in the second line. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Examiner assumes "an activation engine" and proceeds with examination based on said assumption.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

9. "When there is a design need or market pressure to solve a problem and there are a finite number of identified, predictable solutions, a person of ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his or her technical grasp. If this leads to the anticipated success, it is likely the product not of innovation but of ordinary skill and common sense. In that instance the fact that a combination was obvious to try might show that it was obvious under §103." See *KSR Intern. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 127 S.Ct. 1727, 1742 (2007).

10. Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2004/0139193 A1 (Refai et al.), and further in view of US 2004/0022379 A1 (Klos et al.), and Rockwell Automation's Non-Patent Literature publication 1785-6.1 (Rockwell).

As to Claims 1, 12 and 20, Refai et al. disclose a method, arrangement and an article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium having computer readable code embodied therein, said computer readable code being configured substantially as claimed to activate a plurality of target elements in a computing arrangement, comprising:

receiving a high-level [*sic*] request pertaining to said plurality of target elements (Refai, Page 2, paragraphs 0019 and 0020 describe the work management module responding to the scheduler's high level request pertaining to the configuration and

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execution of network target entities. Furthermore the policy module also receives a high level request pertaining to the target elements);

parsing said high-level [*sic*] request into a plurality of atomic requests (Refai, Page 2 paragraph 0020 describes the work management and policy modules working together to parse the high level request into smaller requests); and

of said plurality of atomic requests (Refai, Page 2 paragraph 0020 describes the work management and policy modules working together to parse the high level request into smaller requests); and

of said plurality of target elements (Refai, Page 2, paragraphs 0019 and 0020 describe the work management module responding to the scheduler's high level request pertaining to the configuration and execution of network target entities).

Refai et al. do not explicitly disclose, but Klos et al. disclose an invention substantially as claimed, including activation request (Klos et al. – Page 44, ¶ [0832] recites the original activation request being separated into multiple activation requests).

Refai et al. do not disclose, but Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including receiving at time t1 a first atomic request [*sic*] at a first journaling proxy, said first journaling proxy being associated with a first target element (Rockwell - Page 2-4 recites the TON instruction used on programmable logic controllers to accept a request at time T1 when the "rung goes true" and uses the predefined configuration parameters of time base and preset to determine when to transfer the request at a time T2 when conditions of time base times preset have elapsed. Said timer journals the accumulated time elapsed from the time T1), and

said first journaling proxy intentionally delaying sending said first atomic request to said first target element for execution until a time t_2 that satisfies a set of predefined configuration parameters for said first target element (Rockwell - Page 2-4 recites the TON instruction used on programmable logic controllers to accept a request at time T_1 when the "rung goes true" and uses the predefined configuration parameters of time base and preset to determine when to transfer the request at a time T_2 when conditions of time base times preset have elapsed. Said timer journals the accumulated time elapsed from the time T_1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine activation requests taught by Klos et al. with receiving a high-level request pertaining to said plurality of target elements and parsing said high-level request into a plurality of atomic requests taught by Refai et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to separate activation requests due to the need to update at different times (Klos et al. – Page 44, ¶ [0832]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine receiving at time t_1 a first atomic request [*sic*] at a first journaling proxy, said first journaling proxy being associated with a first target element, and said first journaling proxy intentionally delaying sending said first atomic request to said first target element for execution until a time t_2 that satisfies a set of predefined configuration parameters for said first target element taught by Rockwell with activating a plurality of target elements taught by Refai et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to separate activation request delivery due to the need to update at different times (Klos et al. – Page 44, ¶ [0832]).

As to Claims 2, 13 and 21, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the method, arrangement and an article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium having computer readable code embodied therein of claims 1, 12 and 20 respectively, wherein said set of predefined configuration parameters for said first target element specifies a predefined time window within which said executing said first atomic request occurs (Refai, Page 4, paragraph 0059 describes predefining a time window within which to execute).

As to Claims 3, 14 and 22, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the method, arrangement and an article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium having computer readable code embodied therein of claims 1, 12 and 20 respectively, wherein said first atomic request includes resetting said first target element (Refai, Page 2, paragraph 0019 describes a plurality of configuration requests which would include reset functions), to a predetermined value (Rockwell, Page 2-19 shows the operation of the CTU instruction which allows setting to a predetermined value by entering a value into the “Preset” register); and

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said resetting only occurs after a predefined number of reset-containing requests for said first target element are accumulated by said first journaling proxy since said first target element was last reset (Rockwell, Page 2-19 shows the operation of the CTU instruction which counts up a configurable number of events), said resetting only occurs once at said first target element for said predefined number of reset-containing requests (Rockwell, Page 2-19 shows the operation of the CTU instruction which after counting up a configurable number of events, sends the DN signal which indicates that the number of events received matches the configurable preset held in the Preset register).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the counting method taught by Rockwell with the task resetting method taught by Refai et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a means to improve resetting efficiency by waiting until a specified number of reset requests occurred.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the resetting to a predetermined value method taught by Rockwell with the resetting of the first target element method taught by Refai et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a means to reset to predetermined values for flexibility of setup.

As to Claims 4, 15 and 23, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the method, arrangement and an article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium having computer readable code embodied therein of claims 1,12 and 20 respectively, wherein said first atomic request includes resetting said first target element (Refai, Page 2, paragraph 0019 describes a plurality of configuration requests which would include reset functions), to a predetermined value (Rockwell, Page 2-19 shows the operation of the CTU instruction which allows setting to a predetermined value by entering a value into the "Preset" register); and

said resetting of said first target element only occurs after an expiration of a predefined time period since said first target element was last reset (Rockwell, Page 2-49 shows the operation of the TON instruction which after counting up a configurable number of time units, sends the DN signal which indicates that the number of time units counted matches the configurable preset time held in the Preset register).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the timing method taught by Rockwell with the task resetting method taught by Refai et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a means to improve resetting efficiency by waiting until a specified amount of time had elapsed.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the resetting to a predetermined value method taught by Rockwell with the resetting of the first target element method taught by Refai et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a means to reset to predetermined values for flexibility of setup.

As to Claims 5, 16 and 24, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the method, arrangement and an article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium having computer readable code embodied therein of claims 1,12 and 20 respectively, wherein said first atomic request includes resetting said first target element (Refai, Page 2, paragraph 0019 describes a plurality of configuration requests which would include reset functions), to a predetermined value (Rockwell, Page 2-19 shows the operation of the CTU instruction which allows setting to a predetermined value by entering a value into the "Preset" register); and

said resetting only occurs after an expiration of a predefined time period since said first atomic request is received by said first journaling proxy (Rockwell, Page 2-49 shows the operation of the TON instruction which after counting up a configurable number of time units, sends the DN signal which indicates that the number of time units counted matches the configurable preset time held in the Preset register. The start of time count is when the time rung goes true, which can be triggered by any event

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including the time when the first atomic request is received by said first journaling proxy).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the timing method taught by Rockwell with the task resetting method taught by Refai et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a means to monitor the amount of time a request takes and base a reset delay on the triggering of the event of an excess of elapsed time.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the resetting to a predetermined value method taught by Rockwell with the resetting of the first target element method taught by Refai et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a means to reset to predetermined values for flexibility of setup.

As to Claims 6 and 17, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the method and arrangement of claims 1 and 12 respectively, wherein said first atomic request includes resetting said first target element (Refai, Page 2, paragraph 0019 describes a plurality of configuration requests which would include reset functions), to a predetermined value (Rockwell, Page 2-19 shows the operation of the CTU instruction which allows setting to a predetermined value by entering a value into the "Preset" register); and

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said time t2 occurs responsive to a first occurrence of one of a first event and a second event, said first event representing an accumulation of a predefined number of reset- containing requests for said first target element by said first journaling proxy (Rockwell, Page 2-19 shows the operation of the CTU instruction which after counting up a configurable number of events, sends the DN signal which indicates that the number of events received matches the configurable preset held in the Preset register), said second event representing an expiration of a predefined time period since said first atomic request is received by said first journaling proxy (Rockwell Page 2-49 shows the operation of the TON instruction which after counting up a configurable number of time units, sends the DN signal which indicates that the number of time units counted matches the configurable preset time held in the Preset register. The start of time count is when the time rung goes true, which can be triggered by any event including the time when the first atomic request is received by said first journaling proxy).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the counting and timing methods taught by Rockwell with the task resetting method taught by Refai et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a means to monitor the amount of time a request takes and base a reset delay on the triggering of the event of an excess of elapsed time; and to monitor the amount of time a request takes and base a reset delay on the triggering of the event of an excess of elapsed time.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the resetting to a predetermined value method taught by Rockwell with the resetting of the first target element method taught by Refai et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a means to reset to predetermined values for flexibility of setup.

As to Claim 7, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the method of claim 1 wherein only a subset of target devices that receive atomic requests parsed from said high-level request are associated with journaling proxies (Refai, Page 2 paragraph 0020 describes the work management and policy modules working together to parse the high level request into smaller requests; Rockwell – Page 2-4 recites the TON proxy).

The motivation and obviousness arguments are the same as in Claim 1.

As to Claim 8, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the method of claim 7 wherein each target device of said subset is associated with a different journaling proxy (Rockwell – Page 2-4 recites the TON journaling proxy dedicated to a single input request and single output response).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine dedicated proxies taught by Rockwell with the atomic request method taught by Refai et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide individual resource proxies dedicated to each target device because of differing needs or configurations of said individual target devices. Dedicated proxies, customized to the individual device would allow more efficient proxy execution, improved response, and flexibility to allow future device configurations to be adapted to the system.

As to Claims 9 and 25, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the method and an article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium having computer readable code embodied therein of claims 1 and 20 respectively, further comprising sending a qualified success message from said first journaling proxy to said activation engine after said first atomic request is received at said first journaling proxy, said qualified success message enabling said activation engine to consider said high-level request a provisional success in order to attend to any other pending high-level activation request (Refai, Page 5, paragraph 0062-0063 describe the process of testing the potential success of an upcoming configuration job, and sending back that status so that further decisions can be made by the requestor. Then in paragraph 0066, the "listener module" is described as being able to send a signal that a resource(s) is missing at the time of attempted

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configuration command execution to the requesting device; Klos et al. – Page 44, ¶ [0832] recites activation request; Rockwell – Page 2-4 recites the TON proxy).

The motivation and obviousness arguments are the same as in Claim 1.

As to Claims 10 and 26, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the method and an article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium having computer readable code embodied therein of claims 9 and 25 respectively, wherein said qualified success message is sent only after said first journaling proxy ascertains that said first target element is capable of performing all tasks specified by said first atomic request but for at least one unsatisfied parameter in said predefined configuration parameters (Refai, Page 5, paragraph 0062-0063 describe the process of testing the potential success of an upcoming configuration job, and sending back that status so that further decisions can be made by the requestor. Then in paragraph 0066, the “listener module” is described as being able to send a signal that a resource(s) is missing at the time of attempted configuration command execution to the requesting device. By first requesting validation, then receiving the error from the listener module, one can detect that the target element is capable of performing all tasks specified by said first atomic task but for at least one unsatisfied parameter; Rockwell – Page 2-4 recites the journaling proxy).

The motivation and obviousness arguments are the same as in Claim 1.

As to Claims 11 and 27, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the method and an article of manufacture comprising a program storage medium having computer readable code embodied therein of claims 1 and 20 respectively, further comprising undoing all completed atomic tasks that have been completed pursuant to said high level activation request if said first target element is unable to complete said first atomic request when said first atomic request is executed at said first target element (Refai, Page 5, paragraph 0067 describes the ability to undo configuration changes with flexibility to specify which target(s) to undo; Klos et al. – Page 44, ¶ [0832] recites activation request).

The motivation and obviousness arguments are the same as in Claim 1.

As to Claim 18, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the arrangement of claim 12 wherein said journaling proxy is configured to send a qualified success message to said activation engine after said atomic request is received at said journaling proxy, said qualified success message enabling said activation engine to consider said high-level request a provisional success in order to attend to any other pending high-level activation request (Refai, Page 5, paragraph 0062-0063 describe the process of testing the potential success of an upcoming configuration job, and sending back that status so that further decisions can be made by the requestor. Then in paragraph 0066, the “listener module” is described as being able to send a signal that a resource(s) is

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missing at the time of attempted configuration command execution to the requesting device; Rockwell – Page 2-4 recites the journaling proxy).

The motivation and obviousness arguments are the same as in Claim 1.

As to Claim 19, the combination of Refai et al., Klos et al. and Rockwell discloses an invention substantially as claimed, including the arrangement of claim 18 wherein said qualified success message is sent only after said journaling proxy ascertains that said target element is capable of performing all tasks specified by said atomic request but for at least one unsatisfied parameter in said predefined configuration parameters. (Refai, Page 5, paragraph 0062-0063 describe the process of testing the potential success of an upcoming configuration job, and sending back that status so that further decisions can be made by the requestor. Then in paragraph 0066, the “listener module” is described as being able to send a signal that a resource(s) is missing at the time of attempted configuration command execution to the requesting device. By first requesting validation, then receiving the error from the listener module, one can detect that the target element is capable of performing all tasks specified by said first atomic task but for at least one unsatisfied parameter; Rockwell – Page 2-4 recites the journaling proxy).

The motivation and obviousness arguments are the same as in Claim 1.

Conclusion

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. These include:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| US 2004/0255105 A1 | Eliminating the overhead of setup and pipeline delays in deep-pipelined architectures |
| US 2004/0024824 A1 | System and method for bundling information |
| US 6,691,233 B1 | Battery operated ink capture device that operates in a normal power mode during active use and a minimum power mode during absence of active use |
| US 2003/0152098 A1 | Method for managing multicast subscribers in mobile network |
| US 2002/0023149 A1 | Communication network and method therein |
| US 2003/0154401 A1 | Methods and apparatus for facilitating security in a network |
| US 2003/0046289 A1 | Meta browsing with external execution of third party services |
| US 6,446,204 B1 | Method and apparatus for implementing an extensible authentication mechanism in a web application server |
| US 2003/0221023 A1 | System and method for object activation |
| US 6,456,855 B1 | Method and apparatus for establishing a group call session in a communication system |
| US 4,257,237 A | Electrical control circuit for ice making machine |

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US 6,678,636 B1

Cycle time analyzer

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard G. Keehn whose telephone number is 571-270-5007. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 9:00am - 8:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit can be reached on 571-272-3913. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

RGK

/Bunjob Jaroenchonwanit/

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Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2152